

# THI

**THE'SIS.** *n. f.* [*theſis*, Fr. *ſiſis*.] A poſition; ſomething laid down; affirmatively or negatively.  
The truth of what you here lay down,  
By ſome example ſhould be ſhewn.  
An honeſt, but a ſimple pair,  
May ſerve to make this *theſis* clear. *Prior.*  
**THE'SMOTHETE.** *n. f.* [*theſmote*, Fr. *ſequeſtrare*; *ſequeſtrare* and *theſmote*.] A lawgiver.  
**THE'URGY.** *n. f.* [*theurgy*.] The power of doing ſupernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. *Bailey.*  
**THEW.** *n. f.* [*ſcap*, Saxon.]  
1. Quality; manners; cuſtoms; habit of life; form of behaviour.  
Home report theſe happy news,  
For well yee worthy been for worth and gentle *thews*.  
*Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
From mother's pap I taken was unfit,  
And freight deliver'd to a fairy knight,  
To be upbrought in gentle *thews* and martial might.  
*Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify brawn, or bulk, from the Saxon *þeoþ*, *the þigh*, or ſome ſuch meaning.  
Nature creſcent does not grow alone  
In *thews* and bulk; but, as this temple waxes,  
The inward ſervice of the mind and foul  
Grows wide withal. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*  
Will you tell me, maſter Shallow, how to chuſe a man?  
Care I for the limbs, the *thews*, the ſtature, bulk and big ſemblance of a man? give me the ſpirit, maſter Shallow.  
*Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*  
**THE'WED.** *adj.* [from *thew*.] Educated; habituated; accuſtomed.  
But he was wife and wary of her will,  
And ever held his hand upon his heart;  
Yet would not ſeem fo rude, and *thewed* in ill,  
As to deſpise fo courteous ſeeming part. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*  
**THEY.** *n. f.* in the oblique caſe *them*, the plural of *he* or *ſhe*. [*ðe*, Saxon.]  
1. The men; the women; the perſons.  
*They* are in a moſt warlike preparation. *Shak. Coriolanus.*  
Why do you keep alone?  
Of forriest fancies your companions making,  
Uſing thoſe thoughts, which ſhould indeed have died  
With them *they* think on. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
The Spaniard  
Muſt now confeſs, if *they* have any goodneſs,  
The trial juſt and noble. *Shakeſpeare.*  
*They* eat on beds of filk and gold,  
At ivory tables, or wood fold  
Dearer than it. *Benj. Johnſon's Cataline.*  
*They* know  
To joy the friend and grapple with the foe. *Prior.*  
2. Thoſe men; thoſe women; oppoſed to ſome others.  
Only *they*,  
That come to hear a merry play,  
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*  
*'Tis* remarkable, that *they*  
Talk moſt who have the leaſt to ſay. *Prior.*  
3. It is uſed indefinitely; as the French on *dit*.  
There, as *they* ſay, perpetual night is found  
In ſilence brooding on th' unhappy ground. *Dryden.*  
**THIBLE.** *n. f.* A ſlice; a ſcummer; a ſpatula.  
**THICK.** *adj.* [*dicce*, Saxon; *dicke*, Dutch; *dyck*, Daniſh; *thickur*, Iſlandick.]  
1. Not thin.  
2. Denſe; not rare; groſs; craſy.  
God cauſed the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant ſlime of the earth, make the land more firm, and cleanſe the air of *thick* vapours and unwholeſome miſts.  
To warm milk pour ſpirit of nitre; the milk preſently after will become *thicker* than it was. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
3. Not clear; not transparent; muddy; ſcudulent.  
Why haſt thou loſt the freſh blood in thy cheeks,  
And given my treaſures and my rights of thee,  
To *thick* ey'd muſing and curſ'd melancholy? *Shakeſp.*  
A fermentation makes all the wine in the veſſel *thick* or foul; but when that is paſt, it grows clear of itſelf. *Temple.*  
Encumber'd in the mud, their oars divide  
With heavy ſtroaks the *thick* unwieldy tide. *Addiſon.*  
4. Great in circumference; not ſlender.  
My little finger ſhall be *thicker* than his loins. *1 Kings xii.*  
Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick*, covered with fatneſs. *Deut. xxxii. 15.*  
5. Frequent; in quick ſucceſſion; with little intermiſſion.  
They charged the defendants with their ſmall ſhot and Turkey arrows as *thick* as hail.  
Favours came *thick* upon him, liker main ſhowers than ſprinkling drops or dews; for the next St. George's day he was knighted, made gentleman of the king's bed-chamber, and an annual penſion given him.  
This being once a week, came too *thick* and too often about. *Spelman.*

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His pills as *thick* as handgranado's flew,  
And where they fell as certainly they flew. *Roscommon.*  
6. Cloſe; not divided by much ſpace; crowded.  
It brought them to a hollow cave,  
Amid the *thickeſt* woods. *Fairy Q. b. i.*  
The people were gathered *thick* together. *Luke xi. 29.*  
Nor *thicker* harveſts on rich Hermus riſe,  
Than ſtand theſe troops. *Dryden's En.*  
He fought ſecure of fortune as of fame;  
Still by new maps the iſland might be ſhewn:  
Conqueſts he ſtrew'd where'er he came,  
*Thick* as the galaxy with ſtars is ſown. *Dryden.*  
Objects of pain or pleaſure do not lie *thick* enough together in life to keep the ſoul in conſtant action. *Addiſon.*  
7. Not eaſily pervious; ſet with things cloſe to each other.  
He through a little window caſt his fight,  
Though *thick* of bars that gave a ſcanty light. *Dryden.*  
The ſpeedy horſe  
Watch each entrance of the winding wood,  
Black was the foreſt, *thick* with beech it flood. *Dryden.*  
Next the proud palace of Salerno flood  
A mount of rough alcant, and *thick* with wood. *Dryden.*  
Bring it near ſome *thick*-headed tree. *Mortimer.*  
8. Coarſe; not thin.  
It taſteth a little of the wax, which in a pomegranate, or ſome ſuch *thick*-coated fruit, it would not. *Bacon.*  
*Thick*-leaved weeds amongſt the graſs will need more drying than ordinary graſs. *Mortimer's Haybandy.*  
9. Without proper intervals of articulation.  
Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemiſh,  
Became the accents of the valiant,  
To ſeem like him. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*  
**THICK.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. The thickeſt part or time when any thing is thickeſt.  
Achimetes having with a mine ſuddenly blown up a great part of the wall of the Spaniſh ſtation, in the *thick* of the duſt and ſmoak preſently entered his men. *Kneller.*  
2. **THICK and thin.** Whatever is in the way.  
Through perils both of wind and limb,  
Through *thick* and *thin* ſhe followed him. *Hudibras.*  
When firſt theft appears upon his chin,  
For a ſmall ſum to ſwear through *thick* and *thin*. *Dryden.*  
**THICK.** *adv.* [It is not always eaſy to diſtinguiſh the adverb from the adjective.]  
1. Frequently; faſt.  
*'Tis* ſome diſaſter,  
Or elſe he would not ſend fo *thick*. *Denham's Sophy.*  
I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet;  
This way they move. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
2. Cloſely.  
The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er;  
The vale an iron harveſt ſeems to yield,  
Of *thick* ſprung lances in a waving field. *Dryden.*  
A little plat of ground *thick* ſown, is better than a great field which lies fallow. *Norris's Myſtel.*  
3. To a great depth.  
If you apply it *thick* ſpread, it will eat to the bone. *Wiſem.*  
Cato has piercing eyes, and will diſcern  
Our frauds, unleſs they're cover'd *thick* with art. *Addiſon.*  
4. **THICK and threefold.** In quick ſucceſſion; in great numbers.  
They came *thick* and *threefold* for a time, till one experienced ſtager diſcovered the plot. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*  
To **THICKEN.** *v. a.* [from *thick*.]  
1. To make *thick*.  
2. To make cloſe; to fill up interſtices.  
Waters evaporated and mounted up into the air, *thicken* and cool it. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*  
3. To condenſe; to concretize.  
The white of an egg gradually diſſolves by heat, exceeding a little the heat of a human body; a greater degree of heat will *thicken* it into a white, dark-coloured, dry, viſcous maſs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
4. To ſtrengthen; to confirm.  
*'Tis* a ſhrewd doubt, though it be but a dream;  
And this may help to *thicken* other proofs,  
That do demonſtrate thinly. *Shakeſp. Othello.*  
5. To make frequent.  
6. To make cloſe or numerous.  
To **THICKEN.** *v. n.*  
1. To grow *thick*.  
2. To grow denſe or muddy.  
Thy luſtre *thickens*  
When he ſhines by. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
3. To concretize; to be conſolidated.  
Water ſtop gives birth  
To graſs and plants, and *thickens* into earth. *Prior.*  
4. To grow cloſe or numerous.  
The preſs of people *thickens* to the court,  
Th' impatient crowd devouring the report.  
He ſaw the crowd *thickening*, and deſired to know how many there were. *Dryden.*  
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5. To grow quick.  
The combat *thickens*, like the ſtorm that flies  
From weltward when the ſhow'ry kids ariſe,  
Or patt'ring hail comes pouring on the main,  
When Jupiter deſcends in harden'd rain. *Addiſon.*  
**THICKET.** *n. f.* [*diccet*, Saxon.] A cloſe knot or tuft of trees; a cloſe wood or copſe.  
I drew you hither,  
Into the thickeſt *thicket* of the park.  
Within a *thicket* I repos'd; and found  
Let fall from heav'n a ſleep interminate. *Chapman.*  
Chus, or any of his, could not in haſte creep through thoſe deſart regions, which the length of one hundred and thirty years after the flood had fortified with *thickets*, and permitted every buſh and briar, reed and tree, to join themſelves into one main body and foreſt.  
How often, from the ſteep  
Of echoing hill, or *thicket*, have we heard  
Celeſtial voices, to the midnight air,  
Sole, or reſponſive, each to other's note,  
Singing their great Creator? *Milton.*  
My brothers ſlept to the next *thicket* ſide  
To bring me berries. *Milton.*  
Now Leda's twins  
Their trembling lances brandiſh'd at the fee;  
Nor had they miſ'd, but he to *thickets* fled,  
Conceal'd from aiming ſpears, not pervious to the ſteed. *Dryden.*  
I've known young Juba ſit before the fun,  
To beat the *thicket* where the tyger ſlept,  
Or ſeek the lion in his dreadful haunts. *Addiſon's Cato.*  
**THICKLY.** *adv.* [from *thick*.] Deeply; to a great quantity.  
Mending cracked receivers, having *thickly* overlaid them with diachylon, we could not perceive leaks. *Boyle.*  
**THICKNESS.** *n. f.* [from *thick*.]  
1. The ſtate of being thick; denſity.  
2. Quantity of matter interpoſed; ſpace taken up by matter interpoſed.  
In the darkened room, againſt the hole at which the light entered, I could eaſily ſee through the whole *thickness* of my hand the motions of a body placed beyond it. *Boyle.*  
3. Quantity laid on quantity to ſome conſiderable depth.  
Poll a tree, and cover it ſome *thickness* with clay on the top, and ſee what it will put forth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*  
4. Conſiſtence; groſſneſs; not rareneſs; ſpiffitude.  
Nitre mingled with water to the *thickness* of honey, and anointed on the bud after the vine is cut, it will ſprout forth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. N. 444.*  
Diſeaſes imagined to come from the *thickness* of blood, come often from the contrary cauſe. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
5. Imperviouſneſs; cloſeneſs.  
The banks of the river and the *thickness* of the ſhades drew into them all the birds of the country. *Addiſon.*  
6. Want of ſharpneſs; want of quickneſs.  
A perſon found in himſelf, being at ſome times ſubject to a *thickness* of hearing, the like effect. *Holder.*  
What you write is printed in large letters; otherwiſe between the weakneſs of my eyes and *thickness* of hearing, I ſhould loſe the greateſt pleaſure. *Swift.*  
**THICK-SCULLED.** *adj.* Dull; ſtupid.  
Pleaſ'd to hear their *thick-ſcull'd* judges cry,  
Well mov'd! oh finely ſaid!  
This downright fighting fool, this *thick-ſcull'd* hero,  
This blunt unthinking inſtrument of death,  
With plain dull virtue has outgone my wit. *Dryden.*  
**THICKSET.** *adj.* [*thick* and *ſet*.] Cloſe planted.  
His eye-balls glare with fire, ſuffus'd with blood,  
His neck ſhoots up a *thicket* thorny wood;  
His briffled back a trench impal'd appears,  
And ſtands erected, like a field of ſpears. *Dryden.*  
The world is ſo *thickſet* with the numerous productions of the creatures, that beſides the apparent beauty of things viewed by all, there are thoſe ſecret graces in every part of nature, which ſome few alone have the ſkill to diſcern. *Grew.*  
**THICKSKIN.** *n. f.* [*thick* and *ſkin*.] A coarſe groſs man; a numſkul.  
The ſhallow'ſt *thickſkin* of that barren fort,  
Who Pyramus preſented in their ſport,  
Forſook his ſcene and enter'd in a brake. *Shakeſpeare.*  
**THIEF.** *n. f.* [*thiuf*, Gothick; *theif*, Saxon; *dief*, Dutch.] It was anciently written *thieſe*, and ſo appeareth to have been of two ſyllables; *this* was wont to be taken for *thrift*, ſo that *thie* of it is he that takes of or from a man his *thie*, that is, his *thrift* or means whereby he *thrives*.  
1. One who takes what belongs to another: the *thief* ſteals by ſecrecy, and the *robber* by violence; but theſe ſenſes are conſounded.  
Take heed, have open eye; for *thieves* do ſoot by night. *Shakeſpeare.*  
This he ſaid becauſe he was a *thief*, and had the bag. *John.*  
Can you think I owe a *thief* my life,  
Becauſe he took it not by lawleſs force?

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Am I obliged by that t' aſſiſt his rapineſs,  
And to maintain his murders? *Dryden.*  
2. An excreſcence in the ſnuſt of a candle.  
Their burning lamps the ſtorm enſuing ſhow,  
Th' oil ſparkles, *thieves* about the ſnuſt do grow. *May.*  
**THIEF-CATCHER.** *n. f.* [*thief* and *catch*.] One whole buſineſs is to deſtroy *thieves*.  
**THIEF-LEADER.** *n. f.* [*thief* and *lead*.] One whole buſineſs is to deſtroy *thieves*.  
**THIEF-TAKER.** *n. f.* [*thief* and *take*.] One whole buſineſs is to deſtroy *thieves*.  
and bring them to juſtice.  
A wolf paſſed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution. *L'Eſtrange.*  
My ev'nings all I would with ſharpers ſpend,  
And make the *thief-catcher* my boſom friend. *Bramſton.*  
To **THIEVE.** *v. n.* [from *thief*.] To ſteal; to praſtitute theft.  
**THIEVERY.** *n. f.* [from *thieve*.]  
1. The praſtitute of ſtealing.  
Ne how to ſcape great puniſhment and ſhame,  
For their falſe treaſon and vile *thievery*. *Spencer.*  
Maſter, be one of them; 'tis an honourable kind of *thievery*. *Shakeſpeare.*  
Do villainy, do; ſince you profeſs to do't,  
Like workmen; I'll example you with *thievery*. *Shakeſp.*  
He makes it a help unto *thievery*; for thieves having a deſign upon a houſe, make a fire at the four corners thereof, and caſt therein the fragments of loadſtone, which raiſeth ſmoke. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. ii.*  
Amongſt the Spartans, *thievery* was a praſtitute morally good and honeſt. *South.*  
2. That which is ſtolen.  
Injurious time now, with a robber's haſte,  
Crams his rich *thievery* up he knows not how. *Shakeſp.*  
**THIEVISH.** *adj.* [from *thief*.]  
1. Given to ſtealing; praſtitute theft.  
What, would'ſt thou have me go and beg my food?  
Or with a baſe and boiſtrous ſword enforce  
A *thievish* living on the common road. *Shakeſpeare.*  
O *thievish* night,  
Why ſhould'ſt thou, but for ſome felonious end,  
In thy dark lanthorn thus cloſe up the ſtars,  
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps  
With everlaſting oil, to give due light  
To the miſed and lonely traveller?  
The *thievish* God ſuſpected him, and took  
The hind aſide, and thus in whiſpers ſpoke;  
Diſcover not the theft. *Addiſon.*  
2. Secret; ſly.  
Four and twenty times the pilot's glaſs  
Hath told the *thievish* minutes how they paſs. *Shakeſp.*  
**THIEVISHLY.** *adv.* [from *thievish*.] Like a thief.  
They lay not to live by their worke,  
But *thievishly* loiter and lurke. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*  
**THIEVISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *thievish*.] Diſpoſition to ſteal; habit of ſtealing.  
**THIGH.** *n. f.* [*þeoþ*, Saxon; *thio*, Iſlandick; *die*, Dutch.]  
The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee.  
The *thigh* bone is the longeſt of all the bones in the body: its fibres are cloſe and hard: it has a cavity in its middle: it is a little convex and round on its foreſide, but a little hollow, with a long and ſmall ridge on its backſide. *Quincy.*  
He touched the hollow of his *thigh*, and it was out of joint. *Gen. xxxii. 25.*  
The fleſh diſſolved, and left the *thigh* bone bare. *Wiſeman.*  
**THILK.** pronoun. [*þilc*, Saxon.] That ſame. Obſolete.  
I love *thilk* laſs: alas, why do I love!  
She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove,  
And of my rural muſick holdeth ſcorn. *Spencer's Paſt.*  
**THILL.** *n. f.* [*þille*, Saxon, a piece of timber cut.] The ſhafts of a waggon; the arms of wood between which the laſt horſe is placed.  
More eaſily a waggon may be drawn in rough ways if the fore wheels were as high as the hinder wheels, and if the *thills* were fixed under the axis. *Mortimer's Huſb.*  
**THILL-HORSE.** *n. f.* [*thill* and *horſe*.] The laſt horſe; the *thiller*.  
horſe that goes between the ſhafts.  
Whole bridle and ſaddle, whilſtether and nal,  
With collars and harnais for *thiller* and al. *Tuſſer.*  
What a beard haſt thou got? thou haſt got more hair on thy chin, than Dobbin my *thill* horſe has on his tail. *Shak.*  
**THIMBLE.** *n. f.* [This is ſuppoſed by *Mynſheu* to be corrupted from *thumb bell*.] A metal cover by which women ſecure their fingers from the needle when they ſew.  
Your ladies and pale viſag'd maids,  
Like Amazons, come tripping after drums;  
Their *thimbles* into armed gantlets change,  
Their needles to lances. *Shakeſp. King John.*  
Examine Venus and the Moon,  
Who ſtole a *thimble* or a ſpoon. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
Veins that run perpendicular to the horizon, have valves ſticking to their ſides like ſo many *thimbles*; which, when the blood preſſes back, ſtop its paſſage, but are compreſſed by the forward motion of the blood. *Cheyne.*  
**THYME.**